REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8539—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S.S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 29th June.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June, and on MONDAY, the 24th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited, under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. DACCA, 2,048 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A. Ivens, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Madras 7
„ Carwar	24	„ Musulipatam 8
„ Narakel	28	„ Cocanada 9
„ Alleppy	28	„ Vizagapatam 10
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Bimlipatam 10
„ Colombo	July 1	„ Gopalpore 11
„ Negapatam	4	„ False Point 12
„ Pondicherry	5	Arrives CALCUTTA 14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentisnak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

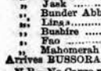
The S.S. COCONADA, 882 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. Monars, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSSORAH 10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah 10
„ Guader	27	„ Fao 10
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire 12
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Linga 16
„ Linga July	2	„ Bunder Abbas 18
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat 20
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee 25
„ Mahomerah	6	Arrives BOMBAY 28
Arrives BUSSORAH	7	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 882 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. Monars, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th June 1876, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected, to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	22rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	3726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	14th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 26th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

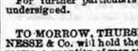
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, (3,470 Tons and 500 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 12th June 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th June, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship BANGALORE, 3,065 Tons, and 500 H.P., Captain G. N. Hector, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 19th June 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Tons	From H.P.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
INDIA	2293	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 360	Rs. 320

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,

Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs MENESSE and Comp ny, will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Bhaikunder Bhimjee and others, and by order of the mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate at Mazagaon, on the north side of the first carpenter's street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing in measurement about 206 6/9 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and bounded on the east by the property of Abajee Ramchunder, on the west by a passage, on the north by a public passage and on the south by the first carpenter's street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

- 8 bales grey shirtings.
- 5 cases coloured prints.
- 2 cases white dorias.
- 2 cases black woollen cloth.
- 1 case of buttons.
- 4 bags of coffee and pepper.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BARQUE CORNWALLIS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of the concerned, the barque CORNWALLIS, of about 648 tons, register, coppered and copper fastened with all her masts, sails, yards, riggings, chains, anchors, boats, stores, &c., &c., as she now lies off Carnack Bunder.

The list of stores, &c., can be seen on application to the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required from the purchaser on the conclusion of the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ESLAMPOORA.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at 5 P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Memon Dada Hajee Isack, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Furup Metha

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Eslampoora in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, and assessed by the assessment under No. 49, containing by admeasurement (66) square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by a passage and the house of Naraven Nursee, on or towards the west by the Ardaver Dady Street, on or towards the north by the house of Narron Metha, and on or towards the south by the public passage.

For further particulars, apply to Baleraotna and Bugwandass, Solicitors for mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

S. SHRIORISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1876.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CHAMPAGNES, Carte Blanche, Rs. 30 per doz.
COGNACS, Rouyer Guillet & Co.'s Rs. 15 per doz pints
Do. Do. Do. Rs. 8 per doz. half-pints
CLARETS, Do. L. Bechade, Rs. 18 per doz.
Do. G. Preller & Co.'s St. Julien, Rs 9 per doz
Do. Do. Lormont, „ 12 do.
Do. Do. Barsac, „ 15 do.
Do. Do. Chablis „ 15 do.
DUTCH (VALKER) BEER, Rs. 4 per doz. qts.
BASS' BEER, (Cameron & Saunders,) Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts

Apply to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at the following REDUCED RATES:—

CLARETS.		
Chateau de Grands	Rs.	12 per doz.
Chateau St. Julien	„	15 „
Les Canons	„	16 „
Chateau Leoville	„	20 „
Chateau Lafitte	„	24 „
HOCKS.		
Steinwein (in glass jugs)	Rs.	20 per doz.
Hockheimer	„	23 „
Rudesheimer	„	25 „
Marcobrunner	„	26 „
Genuine Victoria Berg	„	36 „
Liebfraumilch	„	12 per doz. pts
CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche	Rs.	24 per doz.
BRANDY.		
OLD COGNAC (Muller Freres)	Rs.	20 per doz.
BEER.		
Ind Coope & Co.'s Beer	Rs.	5-5 per doz. qts.
„ „ „ „	„	3-0 „ pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 21st JUNE.
THE STAR COMPANY.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
The performance will commence with Thos. Haynes Bayley's Comedy of
PERFECTION.
To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza,
TURKO THE TERRIBLE!
OR
THE FAIRY ROSES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class.....Rs. 2 | Second Class .....Rs. 1
Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.
N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Church Gate Street and foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD in the PAVILION on the 17th proximo. The attention of Members is directed to Rule 6 regarding Motion to be brought before the Meeting.

N. OLIVER,
C. YOUNG, } Hony. Secs.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—CHASSELAS (White), HERMITAGE (Red), Rs. 12 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1876.

RAIN GUAGES,
OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.
Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE AND LIFE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,793,300.

POLICIES ISSUED AND CLAIMS PROMPTLY PAID BY
KILLICK, NIXON & Co,
Agents.
National Bank Buildings.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. BRANKSOME HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

PIANO FOR SALE—SOLID MAHOGANY SYMPATHETIC, Rs. 350. Apply to T. JAMES, Railway Buildings, Parell.

HORSES For Sale, Cheap.—One Arab, strong, a good Brougham Horse; 1 Che nut Pony, 5 years old, goes in Saddle and Harness. Address X., *Gazette* Office.

TO LET, Large AIRY HOUSE in Fort, suitable for an Hotel or a Boarding House; locality healthy. Rent Rs. 750. Address "A. E.," *Bombay Gazette.*

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the House of Correction, Bath Towels 60 in. by 33 in. Rs. 9, 48 in. by 33 in. Rs. 7-8, 45 in. by 28 in. (H. Comb) Rs. 8 per doz. Hand Towels 36 in. by 24 in. Rs. 5, 36 in. by 22 in. Rs. 3-12 per doz. Dusters, Blue & Red Borders, 23 in by 23 in Rs. 1-5 p. doz. T. Napkins 21 in by 21 in Rs. 1-14 p. doz.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, BAR, &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an English University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Fort for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. For Terms, &c., address, "B. L.," *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public,
LEA & PERRINS have adopted
A NEW LABEL,
bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS,
which will be placed on every bottle of
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
After this date, and without which none is genuine.
November, 1874.
*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1840.

S. & Co. respectfully call attention to their improved CANOE-SHAPED BAROUCHES, which they had the honor of building for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, &c., &c.

The above style of Barouches are constructed either for large sized Horses or for Arabs. The MINIATURE CANOE BAROUCHE is specially adapted for Arabs, Burmah Ponies, or a single Horse, and are seated comfortable for four persons inside.

Drawings and Estimates submitted for every description of Conveyance including Drags, Landaus, Barouches, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Buggies, &c., &c., &c.

S. & Co. have IN STOCK every description of HARNESS requisites—Plated, Brass and Japanned Buckle Mountings and are in a position to execute Harness to suit any carriage, of the best materials and workmanship. Price Lists forwarded.

SIMPSON & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"SWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White India Rubber Coats	13 8	or 19 8
White India Rubber Leggings	4 8	the
White India Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear	11 0	or 18 8
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5 8	the
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for board ship wear	20 0	or 27 8
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8	the
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit.

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India Rubber Capes	20 0	or 27 8
White India Rubber Leggings	5 8	the
White India Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25 0	or 33 0
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8	the
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit.

Any of the above sold separately.

	Rs. a.
Drab fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable; warranted not to stick	30 0
The New Regulation Military Overcoat (Military Regimental Buttons extra.)	35 0
American Leather Cloth (Black and Green) extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.	
Ladies' Galoshes.....per pair	3 0
Gentlemen's Galoshes .....per pair	3 0

UMBRELLAS.

Cotton with strong Steel Ribs	Rs.	3-8 and 4 8
Alpaca do. do.	Rs.	4-8 and 5 8
Silk (Black, Brown and Green) Paragon frames	Rs.	7 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

Thick double Twilled Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6	8
Thick double Twilled Drab and Check (Drab one side Check the other) Sheeting 60 inches wide	„	6 8
Fine White Sheeting, 42 inches wide	„	4 0
Black Oil Silk for Covers of Forage Caps, &c.	„	5 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure; invaluable to Travellers. Price from Rs. 12-8 to 25.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

WE regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, Rampart Row. SIMLA.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	„	35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that D. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stays the malignant action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

"The Right Hon. Earl Russell" communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly all cases of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the Instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me.

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offer t to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY.

BADHAM & CO. beg to announce they have just received a **SPECIAL** shipment of their **CELEBRATED** Hosiery.

GENTS' BANIAN OR UNDERVESTS.	GENTS' LONG DRAWERS.	PURE MERINO SOCKS.
17 Fine Gauze, a very superior make, of the finest Merino. Chest Measure— Chest 34 36 38 40 42 inches. Rs. 3-12 4-0 4-8 5-5 5-8 each.	Grey Gauze Merino, double seated, a useful article— Waist 34 36 38 40 42 inches Rs. 6-0 6-8 8-0 9-8 10 each.	Drab Fancy Striped double Heels and Feet, soft and shrinkless Rs. Doz. 18 0
40 Gauze; this is the finest Merino we have, a most durable article shrinkless— Chest 34 36 38 40 42 inches Rs. 4-8 5-0 5-8 6-0 6-8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 20TH JUNE 1876.

The quietness in the Liverpool Cotton Market, dating from the publication of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report on the American crop, still continues. Yesterday's telegrams reporting the markets quiet but steady. Surats in favour of buyers, sales 2,000 bales. On the spot, the only alteration was a decline of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera, which still stands at 4½ per lb., while arrivals, although still showing an improvement on the past, per lb. from the lowest point of about a month ago are evidently easier from the more free of sellers being found at all. Transactions appear to have taken place in Good Fair Dhollera with the G. F. clause June-July shipment Gasai at 4 2-16d. and via Cape at 4¾d. per lb. prices which could barely be covered here to-day without accumulation, irrespective of the risk attendant on monsoon shipments.

From New York we are without the usual daily telegram, but except for information as to the price of futures its absence is of little consequence, the daily receipts at the ports being now of minor importance.

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported quiet but steady, but from what we can hear of private advices there is a good deal more of the former than the latter feeling observable, and looking to the course of Exchange on this side, there is every apparent probability of the quietness increasing. This after all, is one of the chief, if not the chief, barrier to any material advance in the value of the raw staple. Heavy supplies, and American crop prospects, of course exercise a powerful influence, but so long as the value of Eastern Silver currency depreciates without a proportionate improvement in the price obtainable in Silver for manufactured goods so long must the market be working against a heavy backward drag. The political situation too is not without its adverse influence. For a short time after the revolution in Constantinople a more hopeful feeling was manifested, and a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue seemed possible if not even probable. Latterly, however, private telegrams have again began to show a less confident tone, and it is noticeable that Consols which on Friday last touched 94¼ had receded yesterday to 94¼. The Money Market, we know, can have nothing to do with this decline as Gold continues to flow into the Bank of England, a further payment of £284,000 being advised yesterday.

In London, Coffee is firm at the late advance. Seeds and Oils are unchanged.

As we anticipated in our remarks on the Bank of Bombay return yesterday, the Directors at to-day's weekly Board meeting made a reduction of one per cent. all round in their rates of discount and interest. This is a step in the right direction, but the nominal charges are still out of all proportion to the outside market and in fact to the actual operations of the Bank.

In Sterling Exchange to-day extreme quietness has again been the ruling feature. The Banks are still sellers of their own paper on demand at yesterday's closing rates, but they are at the same time much more willing buyers and private paper and 6 months' sight bills are again 1/16d. lower, the following being current quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 7 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	...	1s. 8 3-16d. ,,
ocument 3 months' sight	...	1s. 8¼d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are therefore nominally unchanged—a remark which is equally applicable to Government Paper.

Shares.—There is still a very strong speculative demand for Spinning and Weaving Shares at rapidly advancing prices, a large business having been done to-day, at, as shown by our list of quotations, a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share. As regards everything else, however, the market is only steady, no fluctuation of any kind being reported.

Cotton is still very quiet with next to nothing doing and prices nominally are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. For export, however, operations may be considered at an end, and with the exception of purchases for local Spinning Companies, we are not likely to see much business for some time to come. The receipts yesterday were 2,448 bales, making a total of 7,598 bales for the four days. These are chiefly made up of Wudwan, Veerumgaum, Barsee and Nugger.

Freights are unchanged and dull. For Steamers to Liverpool we quote £2 7 6 and by Iron sailing ships £2-10 per ton but no takers.

Piece Goods are quite nominal in value at the moment, the demand both from first hands and the bazaar being most insignificant.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
800,000	100	all	5 p.c	Agra Bank	101
15,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	50	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New...	735
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
60,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	2811	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	250	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India & do. and China	196
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank o f India..	116 exd
40,000	200	all		Oriental Bank.....	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	4,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,225
7,500	150	all	...	Do. Land & Press Co. Ltd	80
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.a.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	750

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.a	Albert Co. Kurr chee...	815
100	500	all	18 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	all	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.a	Apollo Press Co.....	3,950
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	810
1561	50	all	65 p.a	Bent Company (New)...	525
1,000	250	all	42 p.a	Indi n Press Co.	255
400	250	all	65 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
600	1,000	all	87½ p.a	Burmah Co.....	900
280	250	all	...	Cocoanada Press Co.....	15
580	1,880	all	700 p.a	Colaba Press Co.....	3,200
500	500	all	Nil.	Dholera P & Co.....	150
852	1,000	all	180 p.a	East India Press Co....	950
150	5,000	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.....	1,350
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
381	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co.....	390
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co.....	410
8,195	400	350	45 p.a	Mofussil Press & Gining Co.....	350
600	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Fyfed Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,250
150	...	1,500	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	1,700
200	500	all	100 p.a	Samachar's Press Co....	525
100	500	750	45 p.a	Scinde Press Co.....	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	1,075
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	600nl
460	1,000	..	125p.c*	Volkart's Indian Press Co.	880

*PerShare, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIE

£20	218-7-6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	272
£20	103-14-6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares....	196
£20	65- 7-6	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21-12-6	do.	Ditto	28
1,000	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	190-5-16	do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.c*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,350
500	5,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,575
200	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
500	1,000	all	50 p.c	Bombay United	1,100
900	1,000	all	...	Bro ch Mills	165
400	1,000	750	10*	Colaba Spinning.....	930
2,500	1,000	all	100 p.c	Dharumsey Spinning ..	1,180
1,500	1,000	all	60p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	1,165
1,400	1,000	all	80p.c*	Great Eastern	1,160
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	280
700	1,000	all	50p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	1,165
750	1,000	all	40p.c*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,100
...	...	850	40p.c*	Khandesh Spinning	970xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatau Mucanjee S. & W. Co.....	1,005
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,150
...	...	500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,180
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,255
1,000	1,000	all	60p*	Morarjee Spinning	1,270
4,000	625	all	60p*	Oriental.....	825
800	1,250	all	...	Prince of W ales Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	...	Samson S. W. Co.....	995
110	1,000	1,000	20 c.p.a	Soondercas Spinning ..	1,025
500	1,000	250	125p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	230

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

4,000	12,500	1500	240p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,880
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company..	60
1930	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.....	700
500	500	300	80p.a.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	230
2,150	200	100	8 p. c	Malabar Company, Ld ..	70
1,000	5	all	4 p.c	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	37
1,200	5	all	30 p.c	Preacher & Co.....	880
...	250	all	40 p.c	Vizgas Patent Slip	32

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Star of India, 1,607 tons, Captain S. Bailey, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

The ship Erina Star, 1,437 tons, Captain T. McFee, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 35,8663 qrs. linseed.

The schooner Africa, 255 tons, Captain R. A. V. Sancompo, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo, and four deck passengers.

The barque Grasmere, 694 tons, Captain W. Hastings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (february 26th), with a cargo of 1,119 tons coal. The vessels is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Ethiopia, 2,032 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Charles Kapp and servant, five European sailors, and one deck passenger. She experienced bad weather N. off Cannanore, wind strong W. to W. S. W. with strong heavy westerly sea.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Ethiopia (s).....	Atkinson	Calcutta, May 26.
	Grasmere	Hastings	Liverpool, Feb 26.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
Ship Star of India, Bailey, to Calcutta,
Schooner Africa, Ranchaup, to Zanzibar,
Ship Erina Star, McFee, to Hull.

The Steamer Childwall Hall, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.

16 Vimeira.....	.....	Cocanada.
17 Nizam (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
Asia (s).....	.....	Rangoon.

June. DEPARTURES.

15 St. Lawrence	.....	Cocanada.
Croisforth (s).....	.....	Marseilles, via Pondicherry.
16 Rajah of Cochin ...	.....	Masulipatam.
Khandalla (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
17 Socotra(s).....	.....	Bombay and S Ports.
18 Nizam (s).....	.....	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—June 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—1 case hardware, Essa Jumall.

FROM LONDON.

Bertha s—5 drums varnish, The O S W Co.
Gwalior s—8 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Bokhara s—30 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia s—5 cases satin, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 1 case hardware, Saford Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stornoway—100 bales hemp, Laljee Naronjee; 26 bales cotton, Srinivasa Chetty & Co.
Knight Companion—254 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.
Mary Stenhouse—6 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co.
City of Baltimore—1 bale cotton, Hormchund Gowalchand; 133 bales wool, W Nicol and Co; 800 bags wheat, Knoop and Co.
Childwall Hall s—260 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

FOR LONDON.

Cocanada s—233 bales cotton, Narechund Khemchund; 1,000 bags rapeseed and 4,200 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1,200 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—2,268 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Walmer Castle—100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 200 bales cotton. W Nicol and Co.
Princess Alexandria—250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe s—20 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bordair Chieften s—720 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton. P and O Co.
Tebe s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—200 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 64 bales twist, Yulubhoy Marchund; 12 bales cotton, Hurzovan Khooshall; 51 packages red raisin, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 37 bales cotton, Chimram Jairaj.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 19.

Smith, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, on sick leave, from Deesa.
Weeding, Major, Madras 33rd Regt, on leave, from Kamptee

June 20.

Morray, Major, Bombay 28th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Prendergast, Lieut-Col, Madras 21st Cavalry, from sick leave, from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—June 19.

Penton, Lieut, Bombay 18th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Fenton, Lieut, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, to Kamptee.

June 20.

Pangham, Major, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, to Surat.
Weeding, Major, Madras 33rd Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 17.)

Judicial Department.

The Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr James William Wathen Reeve, 24 Draper's Hall, Austin Friars, London, Solicitor, to be a Cour in England for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of the Scotch Church in respect of property in India.

Mr W R Fink, Asst Registrar, High Court, Original Side, has obtained fifteen months' leave of absence on medical certificate from the 22nd of May last.

The two months' privilege leave obtained by Mr. Fink, on the 8th of May last, has been commuted to 14 days' subsidiary leave.

Mr Ed Birch, an Asst Surg of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months and sixteen days under Sec 21 of the C L Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th May 1876

Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commissioner, Rajpootana, P W D.

Capt H Y Murray and Capt H J Nuthall, Ex Engrs, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Nusseerabad Division, on the 13th May 1876.

Capt H J Nuthall, Ex Engr, and Mr Bhugut Singh, Asst Engr, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Mayo College Division, on the forenoon of the 18th May 1876.

Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

Lt H A Vincent, Adjt, 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from the date in June on which he may avail himself there of.

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Boundary Settlement Officer, and Political Agent in Bhopal, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date on which he may avail himself there of in July.

Notification No. 197, dated 2nd March 1876, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

Surgn W E Allan, in medical charge Bhopal Battalion and Sehore Political Agency, availed himself of the leave granted in this Office Notification No. 113, dated 11th Feb 1876, on the afternoon of 18th Feb and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of 29th Feb 1876.

Public Works Department—Military Works.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 1783, dated 7th April 1876, Capt A Hill, R E Engr, 4th grade, is posted to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Mr Alfred Penny, Ex Engr, Saugor Division, returned on the 10th instant from the two months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 10, dated the 23rd Feb 1876.

Consequent on the return of Mr Penny from privilege leave, Mr J Horan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, is transferred to the Lucknow Division, Military Works.

With reference to Supdg Engr's Notification No 22 of 22nd May 1876, Mr O Hoernle, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, availed himself of six weeks' privilege leave, on the forenoon of 3rd June 1876.

Privilege leave for eighteen days is granted to Mr F H Ashburst, Asst Engr, 2nd Ranikhet Division, with effect from the 9th May last.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Lt Thurburn, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd Peshawar Division, Military Works, from the 12th July, or such date subsequent thereto as he may avail himself thereof.

Northern Bengal State Railway.

With reference to Notification No 169 of 28th April 1876, Mr H B Worthington, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, left Jaipur Division on the forenoon of 1st May and joined the Forada Sec on the afternoon of 7th idem.

In accordance with Notification No 175 of 18th May 1876, Mr E J Hamer, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, No 1, Nator Division, availed himself of the 15 days' privilege leave on the afternoon of 1st, and returned to duty on the afternoon of the 16th May 1876.

Tirhoot State Railway.

Engr-in-Chief's Notification No 40, dated the 25th May 1876, granting fifteen days' leave to Capt C E Shepherd, B I S C Ex Engr, is hereby cancelled.

With reference to this Office Notification No 41, dated the 25th May 1876, Capt C E Shepherd, B S C Ex Engr, made over, and Mr W Quarry, Ex Engr, received charge of the Somastipoor Division, Tirhoot State Railway, on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

Rajpootana State Railway.

Lt D A Scott, RE, Asst Engr 1st grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajputana State Railway, availed himself of five months' leave granted to him in Notifications Nos 20 and 23 of 6th and 24th May last, respectively, on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Lt J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, received, and Lt D A Scott, RE, Asst Eng, 1st grade, made over charge of the 3rd Sub-Division of the Delhi Division on the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

Holkar and Nemuch State Railways.

Lt W H Johnstone, R E, Asst Engr, Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from 17th July 1876.

Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr J Lenehan, Accountant, 4th grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the forenoon of 19th June 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F Small, Supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the Chenab to the Jhelum Division. He left the former on the afternoon of 22nd May 1876, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 23 idem.

Mr S Williams, Accountant, 4th grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, returned to duty from the one month's privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 60, dated 22nd May 1876, on the forenoon of the 8th June 1876.

Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr W G Allen, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Bahawalpur Division is granted three months' leave to study the native languages from 3rd July 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 231, dated 18th May 1876, Lt H S F Haynes, RE, Asst Engr, 1st grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 5th May 1876.

Mr H A Oliver, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, Reti Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from 20th May 1876, or such subsequent date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 86, dated 11th May 1876, Mr E Williams, late temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 13th May 1876.

Mr T Nelson, temporary Overseer, 1st grade, Mehur Division, was granted 25 days' leave without allowances, with effect from 21st April 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dep't, Notification No 240, dated 25th May 1876, Mr W H Hampton, Engr Apprentice, was relved of his duties on this line on the 26th April 1876.

Mr J Spence, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, posted to this line by Director of State Railways, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 29th May 1876, and is posted to the Upper Sind Dist.

The following transfer and posting have been made by the Sukkur Engr, Upper Sind District :—

Mr J Spence, Sub-Eng 3rd grade, to the Ghotki Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 23 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,	,, 24 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 25 ...	2-0 P.M. ...	No after packet.
Australia	,, 24 ...	5-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	,, 30 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 30 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M:
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4 30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M., and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

5-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
Friday.....June 23	Friday.....June 30
	,, ...July 7

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformin ations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

5 P.M.	
Monday .....June 26	

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday.....June 24	Saturday .....July 22

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Saturday and Wednesday.

2 P.M.	4 P.M.
Saturday .....June 24	Wednesday .....June 21

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.
The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on every Saturday.
Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.
The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

11 A.M.	
Saturday .....June 24	

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gwadar, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.
A Mail will be despatched on every *Wednesday*.

4 P.M.	
Wednesday .....June 21	

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Friday .....June 30	Friday .....July 7

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are to commence with the 'Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,

VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Monday.....July 10	

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Friday.....June 30	

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossibe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 6 annas per half ounce.
Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nossibe and Majunga.
Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.
Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force :—

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.
A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.
No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, and Parcels.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E.Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country ...	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona for Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 4-50 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the south-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 1-20 P.M; and for Scinde, Kattiawar, and Kutch at 3-30 P.M. For all Post Towns in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dap oli and Rutnaghery, at 10 A.M. For the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 3-0 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and close at 3-30 o'clock for letters and 1-30 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. At 5 P.M. and up to the time of starting (5 P.M.) letters are received by payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HANCOCK—June 16th, at Rajkote, the wife of Captain G. E. Hancock, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

SLATER—June 19th, at Poona, the wife of D. McLauchlan Slater, F.I.A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TIMBRELL—June 13th, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Lieutenant W. T. Timbrell, 54th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HADOW—POTT—June 15th, at Christ Church, Mussoorie N. W. P., by the Rev. A. Stokes, M.A., Reginald Campbell Hadow, Lieutenant, 55th Foot, to Annie Sophie, second daughter of Lieutenant-General D. Pott, C.B., of B.S.C., and grand daughter of the late George Pott, Esq., of Todrig, Roxburghshire.

DEATH.

BUSHER—June 15th, at Kunsaul, Punjab, from heat apoplexy, the beloved wife of Lieutenant H. Busher.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1876.

It would appear as if the inhabitants of Calcutta were even worse off with their Municipality than we are in Bombay. Here the native leaders are always ready with a cut-and-dried candidate for any vacancy that occurs in the representation of wards, whereas in Calcutta it is insinuated that the interest taken in the forthcoming elections is so small that it is probable the new Baronet will have to use Sir Stuart Hogg and the police to make ratepayers come to the poll and vote for somebody, no matter who! If this state of matters is true, it tells heavily against the character of the recent Calcutta Municipal *régime*, and ought to be a warning to the Government of Bengal that the gift of Municipal representation is a farce if the wishes of the persons elected by the ratepayers are persistently overridden roughshod by officials. A Municipal Corporation composed chiefly of Government nominees, and managed by Government servants, may do very well as a *Government institution*, but it is clearly not entitled to be considered to have any connection with an honest system of Municipal representation. Throughout India, so-called Municipalities are more or less a farce. People at home read about them and feel thankful that India is becoming enlightened, after the manner of enlightenment approved of in England. They point to the primitive condition of the Indian villages, when hereditary barbers had to shave the people in exchange for certain privileges, the hereditary guides to conduct people from village to village in exchange for a tiny grant of land, and the *chamar* to skin dead cattle in consideration of being allowed to keep the skin; but when, alas! there was no such blessed institution dreamt of as a Municipality. They little know, however, what a farce these Indian Municipalities generally are. No doubt they imagine that they resemble the Town Councils of Great Britain, where every man is a representative of a certain number of ratepayers, where the ratepayers elect every Town Councillor, and where a majority of the Town Councillors can do as they please respecting the management of legitimate civic affairs. In fact, they see in India, through the delusive spectacles of custom and prejudice, free institutions and happy bands of independent ratepayers. They are not aware that nearly every Municipality in the country is merely the instrument of the will of some official, and that, so far as free and independent action by the ratepayers is concerned, there is no such thing in existence. Yet the grave and solemn way in which our Legislators, for want of anything better to do, sit for days together and concoct Municipal Bills is amusing. One would think their sole desire was to elevate struggling ryots and clerks into the dignity of being ratepayers with the power to manage the affairs of their own town or village, whereas, the truth is that they are simply forging new powers for Collectors and District Officers, and that the *bona fide* ratepayers will have no more real share in the management of the affairs of their places of residence than if they had never been born. In Bombay, of late years, the whole tendency of legislation has been to concentrate power in the hands of Collectors or similar Government officials, and to make them Judges from whose decisions there can be no appeal. This state of matters is not unobserved. The native press of the country is

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 20TH JUNE.

MR. SCOBLE.

Mr. A. R. Scoble, late Advocate General, Bombay, has been appointed a Queen's Counsel.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

Considering the loss caused by the depreciation in the value of silver, Lord Salisbury cancels his instructions for the immediate reduction of the cotton duties.

THE POWERS OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

In future legislative changes, financial or other, may be initiated in the Viceroy's Council but not carried through without communication with the Secretary of State for India in England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DISAGREEMENT AMONGST THE TURKISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, 20TH JUNE.

Telegrams from Constantinople report a disagreement amongst the Turkish Ministers upon the subject of the creation of a National Assembly. An indefinite postponement of the constitution is considered probable.

GREAT FIRE AT AYR.

AYR, 20TH JUNE.

A large carpet factory in this town has been destroyed by fire yesterday; 29 girls perished in the flames.

IMMENSE CONFLAGRATION AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 19TH JUNE.

A fire broke out here yesterday which resulted in the destruction of the business portion of Saint John's district, a mile long by 600 feet wide.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 19TH JUNE.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo, via Brindisi, and the heavy Mails of 22nd ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 19TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats in favour of buyers.
The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.
Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
3 per cent. Consols for account 94¼
The sum of £84,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
Arrival.—Bokhara.
Departures.—Clive, and Trentham Hall.

WEATHER REPORTS.—20TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., thermometer 79. Fall of rain 1 inche 10 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. 6, thermometer 84, barometer 29·99.

MANGALORE, 10·55 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S.W., S.W., S.W., thermometer max. 80, min. 75. Fall of rain 5 inches 27 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong, thermometer 94, bar. 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. and S. W. light, thermometer 90. Fall of rain 6 cents.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

IN Mr. Payne's letter about "the calves," published yesterday, the words occur "a young bull (nor full grown)," whereas Mr. Payne wrote "but full grown."

AN official notification was issued late last evening announcing that His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levée at the Council House, Poona, on Monday, the 26th instant, at 5.30 P.M.

THE Kohat Pass still remains blockaded by the Punjab troops. It is hinted in the semi-official organ that "measures of a more immediately decisive character" than the present are about to be adopted.

CAPTAIN F. A. WILSON, formerly tutor to the Nawab of Jowra, succeeds Colonel Malleson in charge of the Mysore Maharaja. Colonel Malleson has not been dismissed. A Simla telegram to a contemporary says that the new arrangement carries out his own recommendations.

MR. W. JOHNSON, the Joint-Commissioner on the part of H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir at Ladakh, who was reported some time ago as having gone on a tour of inspection in the direction of Geeah Meeroo, is now reported, by the Lahore paper, to have discovered a gold mine near Geeah Meeroo, and has brought with him some dust for analysis.

THE *Indian Mirror*, noticing the assault case of Mr. Pedder and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, says:—"If the case had happened in Calcutta we may make bold to say that it would not only have been dismissed, but Mr. Shamrao would have come to grief for venturing to institute the prosecution. There is a great difference between Calcutta and Bombay in such matters."

THE *Spectator*, referring to the death of Colonel Meadows Taylor, says it would deliberately place "Tara" first among all books ever written to illustrate native life, and in the very front rank of novels. Colonel Taylor never received justice either in promotion or honours from the Indian Government, partly because he was not in the regular service, and partly because his bearing gave no impression of his powers. "Colonel Taylor would have made Sicily a flourishing province and as safe as a drawing room in five years, but he could not talk."

SOME difficulties are still experienced on the road to Ladakh from Srinagar on account of snow, and the *Tohfah-i-Kâshmir* reports that Mr. Morris, the Assistant Engineer, is still at Matain, and is likely to remain there till the snow melts and the road becomes passable. Besides the above information, *Indian Public Opinion* reports that a party of the Asian Trading Company have arrived at Ladakh, bringing with them 3 horse-loads of numdah, 3 of silk, and 40 tolas of gold dust, but say that 100 horse-loads of merchandise is on its way and will soon arrive there.

WE learn from the *Lucknow Times* that there was an *emeute* at the Central Jail, Lucknow, last Thursday night at about 8 o'clock, but our informant does not state whether there was any bloodshed or loss of life. Dr. McReddie, the Superintendent, the jailors and warders were all speedily on the scene of action, although they had mostly retired to their several homes for the night. Mr. Horan, of the Jail, is particularly named as having behaved very pluckily, rushing in among the rioters, sword in hand, long before even the guard could effect an entry. The riot, or whatever it was, was finally quelled, but what gave rise to it is a matter of detail, and the particulars have not yet reached us.

WE are informed by the *Himalaya Chronicle*, Mussoorie, that a Mahomedan firm which usually buys the green teas of the Doon at easy prices, had contracted to purchase the whole outturn of a local garden for the year 1876, but have now thrown up the contract on the general grounds that political affairs in Turkey may react on Central Asia. The arm of the Sultan of Turkey reaches far; a Jehad in European Turkey might spread to Khokand and elsewhere, or the half conquered tribes of Central Asia might rise once more against the armies of General Kauffman. The deduction is that Russia has been hurried too fast and too far in her march forwards, and is embarrassed with her own success, which may be more nominal than real as regards consolidated power.

THE Ajmere paper, the *Star of India*, supplies the following bit of scandal:—"On the night of the 7th instant, a celebrated Gooroo, named Amir Huns, disguised himself in female clothes and entered the house of a Mahajun or *Seth*, named *Tej Kurrun*, living in *Tej Kurrun ka Hawali*, in pursuance of an improper intercourse which he was holding with the Mahajun's wife. This intimacy had existed prior to the marriage of the Mahajun with the woman, hence the boldness of the Gooroo in adopting such means to continue it. It so happened that several people, however, in spite of the disguise, recognized the Gooroo, who was seized by the Mahajun and his friends, severely beaten, and the clothes torn from his person. This event has caused much scandal and consternation amongst the Hindus, by whom the Gooroo is not only held in awe and respect, but is believed to have supernatural powers."

MR. FORSTER recently made a remarkable speech on Religious Education, at the Crystal Palace, in distributing Mr. Peek's 3,800 prizes to the children of the London School Board Schools who had gained them for religious knowledge. Of the 126,000 children who are attending the London schools, only 126—or one in a thousand—are withdrawn from religious instruction, and even they are withdrawn chiefly for purposes of convenience. The great majority of schoolmasters and school-mistresses, he said, valued the right of giving religious instruction greatly, and would feel that, if they lost it, they would lose their greatest hold over the minds and affections of the children. Mr. Peek had conditioned that all the children who competed for his prizes should be past the age of infancy, and should have attended 175 times within the previous six months or, even allowing for holidays, at the rate of many more than 300 attendance in the year. Of the 126,000 children on the books, 44,000 fulfilled these conditions, and 42,000 were actually examined.

CHEATS have found a new and lucrative trade. There is a rage for "old plate" just now, and preposterous prices are given, especially for old silver, which is occasionally sold, according to a recent article in the *Quarterly Review*, at four or five hundred times its value as metal. The age is tested by the "Hall" marks, and some of the dealers have taken to the practice of welding bits of metal so stamped into larger articles, which are then sold to connoisseurs who know nothing except the marks as antique specimens. The Goldsmiths' Company, which might be much more energetic than it is in putting down cheating in gold and silver articles, is now prosecuting a case, still undecided, in which it alleges this to have been done. Its plan is to discover the workman who did the work, and make him give evidence. If the workmen in Birmingham and the Potteries who turn out "old Spanish brass" articles by the dozen and "old blue china" plates by the score were put in the witness-box, a good many of the new race of curio-dealers would be locked up, to the advantage of buying mankind.

IN the *Lancet* of the 20th May, allusion was made to a gratuitous insult given to the medical officers of the Minotaur on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to that ship when at Lisbon. It appeared that all the officers of the ship were presented to His Royal Highness, with the exception of the surgeons, and that it had not escaped the notice of the Prince, who subsequently caused it to be intimated to the officers in question that it had not been done by his desire. The *Army and Navy Gazette* gives a further explanation in its last issue, and substantially confirms the statement, adding that the matter, having been observed by Sir Joseph Fayrer, had been brought by him to the notice of the Prince of Wales, who expressed his regret at the circumstance. The *Army and Navy Gazette* further lays the blame of the transaciton on the chief naval officer, Admiral Seymour. As the *Lancet* truly says:—"The Admiralty may issue warrants and orders in council for the improvement of their medical service, but it is this sort of thing which makes that service unpopular with medical men possessed of the self-respect found in gentlemen of any service."

A CORRESPONDENT at Mysore writes to the *Bangalore Examiner* to say that, on Tuesday last (the 13th), an important criminal appeal case was heard by Colonel Hay, in the Sessions Court of the Ashtagram Division. The appeal was preferred by five rich and respectable natives of the village of Nagunhulli in the Ashtagram Taluk, who were convicted, in April last, by Mr. Porteous, the then First Class Magistrate of Mysore, under section 193 of the Penal Code, of having given false evidence in a civil case which was heard and decided by Mr. Lacey, the then Judicial Assistant, who sanctioned the prosecution of the five accused, who were sentenced by Mr. Porteous to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each. The accused, through Mr. F. J. Symonds, attorney-at-law, of Bangalore, appealed to Colonel Hay's Court, and the appeal came on for hearing on Tuesday, and after a lengthy and well delivered speech of about two hours on the part of the appellants' pleader, all the accused were acquitted and discharged. The case excited very great attention and the Court was crowded with a very large number of natives of Mysore among whom the accused are well known and highly respected.

MR. BRANDRAM'S recitation, or rather presentation, of "Macbeth" at Willis's Rooms, London, is said, by the *Spectator*, to be a very singular feat of,—of course, purely vocal,—acting. The effort of memory is itself somewhat remarkable, for, without prompter or the slightest references of any kind, Mr. Brandram never hesitates from the beginning of the play to the end. But the marvellous thing about it is the evenness and refinement with which every part,—from the common ruffians who are hired to murder Banquo, to Lady Macbeth herself,—is placed before the ear of the audience. Even the two confederated ruffians are made quite different in character, and the three witches are as distinct as they are admirably given. The courtly and loveable old king appears the very model of kingly trust and confidence towards Macbeth, and of chivalric courtesy to his wife; while, later, Lady Macbeth's efforts to keep things together in the banquet scene, and cover, as far as may be, the scandal caused by her husband's hallucinations, are far more vividly presented to us than the *Spectator* has ever seen them on the stage. To those who do not miss costume, scenery, and *spectacle*, so much as evenness of power and refinement in the presentation of the whole play, Mr. Brandram's Macbeth must have been a rare and high enjoyment.

ONE advantage, or, perhaps we should write, peculiarity of a newspaper published in such a hitherto outlandish place as Ajmere, is that we get an insight now and then into "the dark places of the earth" which we are told are "full of wickedness." The following extract from the *Star of India* fully illustrates the superstition prevalent in Rajpootana:—"An *Aghori jhogi* arrived in Munglan, a village in Todgurth Zillah, a few days ago. As a matter of course he wears the orthodox necklace of human bones; he has taken up his position on a hill hard by the village, and the result is that that village and many other adjacent villages are deserted, day and night, by the people, who flock to the *jhogi* and remain with him days together. The worst of it is that the *jhogi* drinks spirits freely and of course the devotees also drink, so that dancing and tom-tomming are kept up perpetually. It may not be generally known that the *Aghori jhogi* is understood to have unlimited power over demons and all evil spirits, he is, in fact, a sort of walking *Bibliotheca Diabolica*, for which reason, all castes, from sweeper to Brahmin, worship him and drink with him, indiscriminately. Such is the state of civilization and enlightenment to which a century and a half of British rule and missionary labour has brought us."

A FEW days ago we noted that Sir Frederick Haines intended continuing the annual rifle firing competition for prizes which had been commenced by Lord Napier of Magdala. The following are to be the prizes:—1st. The Carbine Prize for Royal Artillery and British Cavalry—this is to be a sword regulation pattern, and the terms of competition, the best shot of the cavalry and artillery, at 200 or 300 yards, 5 shots at each distance. The winner of this will also receive the first money prize of 200 rupees. 2nd. Carbine Prize for Native Cavalry, including the Madras Regiment at Saugor, the Punjab Frontier Force and regiments under the Government of India, serving within the limits of the Bengal Presidency. This prize will also be a sword, and the conditions are the same as for British Cavalry. 3rd. British Infantry—two prizes, a cup and a watch; the first to be given to the best twenty champion shots of the whole Infantry regiments, and the watch to the individual who makes the highest aggregate score of any regiment or garrison battery at 500 or 600 yards distance. 4th. Native Infantry—the prize, a gold medal with inscription. This medal will, to commemorate the institution of rifle matches in the native army, by the Right Honorable Lord Napier of Magdala, be called the "Magdala medal," and will be given to the best shot at 500 and 600 yards. Money prizes will also be given, the number of such depending entirely upon the entrances from the different regiments.

A FEW months back it was frequently stated that the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell had proposed a few administrative changes in the Mysore province, such as the establishment of a High Court, with two or three judges and the appointment of a Revenue Commissioner for the whole State, who would save the Chief Commissioner the trouble he is now put under, in disposing of a hundred and one minor details. It is now stated, on the authority of the *Bangalore Spectator*, that the supreme authorities do not wish to disturb the present arrangements, especially so as the handing over of the Mysore Province to the Maharajah is an admitted fact, and it is thought to be inadvisable to introduce any innovation, seeing that since Mr. Bowring introduced his scheme of Superintendents, &c., in 1862, every consideration has been given to the final settlement of this question. When the late Maharajah gave up the cares and management of the Province, and retired on an allowance of one lakh of Star pagodas during the reign of Lord William Bentinck, there were then only two Commissioners who carried on the Administration, and on the 28th April 1834 the number was reduced to one and continued so up to the present day. Minor Commissioners have increased, and so has the work; but the Government of India do not wish for further change, as the Prince attains his majority by 1881. In June 1865 he was adopted, but not installed till 23rd September 1868, more than three years afterwards, as the Home Government did not recognize the adoption of this Scion of one of the leading Royal families, till April 1867.

THERE is not apparently enough dirt in Calcutta to satisfy the editor of the *Statesman*; so he has turned his intention to the sanitary condition of Bombay. There is something surprising in the condition of mind that enables a man to discuss currency questions and the prospects of eternal damnation in alternate moments, and then to turn to the condition of the town sweepings of Bombay. "We wrote," says the editor of the *Statesman*, "some days ago to ascertain what they are now "doing there with the town sweepings, and the "reply surprises us very much; but as the matter "is of public interest, our readers ought to "see it:"—

"I well remember the eloquent lecture you speak of, delivered in the Town Hall by Giraud in 1863, before Sir Bartle Frere and others, when poor Forgett nearly expired with disgust, but it was never to my knowledge printed, although I remember asking permission to have it done.

"I am sorry to say that they are bent on reclaiming the Flats with town sweepings. They are in fact doing so now to, I firmly believe, the great injury of the public health. It is very fine to say that the greatest care is taken to cover the sweepings with a light top-dressing of earth, which to a certain extent prevents smell; but does not prevent the gases of decomposition being given off, and being wafted direct into the native town. I have lately been living in the Byculla Club, which is directly to leeward of the place and have been made very ill with fever. It is right to state that I am about the only medical man now remaining who takes the same view that Giraud, Leith, and other men of that stamp took, but a new regime is now in force, and we shall see.

"In Arthur Crawford's time, we sent all the sweepings for some years out to Coorla to the salt swamps there."

Does this medical correspondent seriously believe that there would be less fever from the pestilential swamp if it were not filled up even with town sweepings?

THE Ajmere paper tells the following tale of what our contemporary not unjustly calls "barbarous despotism," but we should add that we have no other authority than that of our contemporary for the facts stated:—"The Jeypore correspondent of the *Khair Kwah-i-Alum* published at Delhi, has been detected and thrown into prison to await the pleasure of the Maharaja. The informer, it is supposed, will be well rewarded. The *Khair Kwah-i-Alum* has for some time given great offence to the Maharaja by criticising the administration of the State in a manner far too truthful to be pleasant. The correspondent will no doubt be punished with great severity; for be it known that, in the States of Rajputana, no subject is permitted to have any connection whatever with any newspaper or periodical. We do not say this of one State alone, but of the whole eighteen States, as well as of some other States, under native rule in the North Western, Central and other provinces. Correspondents are in terror of their lives and dare not even receive through the post copies of the papers, to which they supply information, lest suspicion might arise and cause them to be imprisoned. Our contemporaries and readers may judge from this of the difficulties we have to contend with, and the obligations we have to place ourselves under in order to induce subjects of those States to undertake the appalling risk of corresponding with us. The name of the unfortunate and unoffending correspondent is Daood Khan. We would ask our contemporaries to co-operate with us in protesting against the conduct of the British Government in tolerating such a state of things. Amongst a population of nearly ten millions we are kept in utter darkness as to what is going on."

A CASE is now pending in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi which is causing great excitement and commotion there, especially among the Khattri caste. The story, as told by the Lahore paper, is that one of their number engaged to marry his daughter to the son of the Maharaja of Burdwan, who is said by some of the Delhi Khattris to have done things not quite consistent with the tenets of their religion, and the consequence is that they are divided into two factions, Burdwanites and anti-Burdwanites. The latter being by far the stronger party, carry things with a very high hand, and have excluded from the brotherhood all those who are on the Maharaja's side. The plaintiff in the case is the father of the girl. His complaint is that the child was taken away from him and is now being detained against his will. His application is for her to be restored to him. It seems that the complainant's wife has gone over to the anti-Burdwanites, her father being a zealous partizan of that faction, and that they claim the right to withhold the child from her father on the plea that he, having been excluded from the brotherhood, has incurred loss of all his civi right. After the first hearing of the case, a large body of the anti-Burdwan faction waited on the Deputy Commissioner at his *private residence*, with what object it is not difficult to imagine. He, however, properly refused to see them; but as far as we learn none of them have been sent up for trial for contempt in trying to bring external influence to bear on him, and the consequence is that they are exultant in the hopes of having made some impression and obtaining the consequential *purveirth*. The case is now dragging on its weary length in a manner most provoking to the Burdwanites, who are desirous it should be finished soon, for the day for the ceremony of marriage (for which great preparations have been made at Burdwan) is very close at hand.

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart driver, named Pandoo Dhondoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 7, by Mr. C.P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ASSAULT.—A Portuguese, named Gonsalves Fernandes, was yesterday sentenced to four months' hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for committing an aggravated assault against the person of a Hindoo goldsmith, on the 28th ultimo at Hunnoman Lane, which fortunately did not result in the complainant's death.

THE ELECTION FOR THE FORT WARD.—The official correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner and the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding the election for the Fort Ward, has been published. It announces that at the election of Mr. G. Geary 20 votes were recorded, two of which were rejected. The 22 votes were record ed by Europeans, 3; Parsees, 14; Hindoos, 5:—Total, 22.

THE BOMBAY PILOTS' CASE.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the suit of David Jolley and others against the Secretary of State for India, was called on before Mr. Justice Bayley, for further directions on the special Commissioner's report. Owing to the indisposition of one of the solicitors in the case, Mr. Lang applied that further adjudication in the matter be postponed. The application was granted.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 17th June, was 47 feet and 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date 4 inches and 27 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet and 5 tenths; total rainfall 6 inches and 45 cents. The total rainfall at Toolsi up to date was 2 inches and 21 cents. at the hill, and 2 inches and 33 cents. in the valley.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A negro servant, named Fittoo Blay, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel, currency notes, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 116, the property of his master, Mr. G. J. DeSouza. Accused was one of the batch of liberated slaves that complaint obtained from the police authorities about six years ago. Mr. DeSouza desired the Magistrate to deal with the case summarily, consequently he reduced the value of the property to Rs. 50 to bring it within the jurisdiction of his Worship. Upon the evidence adduced, the prisoner was adjudged guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

THE DARING ROBBERY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the noted characters, named Oomersey Ludha and Ootia Dongersey, were brought up on remand and charged under the Indian Penal Code, sections 328, 379 and 311, with administering to one Ambaram Muggon, a stupifying or intoxicating drug, with intent to facilitate the commission of the offence of theft of property consisting of ornaments and sundry articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 202-2 on the 1st instant; also with committing theft of the said property and dishonestly receiving the said stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which the evidence of Dr. Lyons, the Government Chemical Analyzer, was taken which went to show that on the 8th instant, he received from the police a sealed packet containing 370 grains of brown powder. In this powder he recognized under a microscope, fragments of *datura* seeds and by analysis he obtained from the powder an alkaloid, not distinguishable from *datura*, the active principle of *datura stramonium*, and was of opinion that if a sufficient quantity of this powder were taken by a man in a *pan sooparee bida* it would intoxicate him and the state of the stupifaction would last for several hours. At the close of this evidence his Worship discharged the second prisoner as there was no direct evidence against him, and formally committed the first prisoner, Oomeresy Ludha, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BARONET, C. S. I.—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., and family arrived here from Khandella on Sunday evening last, and have taken up their residence in the Civil Lines at the "Fountain Hall."—*Poona Observer.*

KHANDALLA.—We learn by a letter from Khandalla that the rain has been continually falling at that station day and night for the last five days, and the weather has become very damp in consequence so that almost all the visitors have left the station.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, June 19	1 19	0 19	0 11
Previously registered	7 94	10 28	9 76
Total up to date	9 13	10 47	9 87

ACCIDENT AND SAVING OF LIFE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

ON Saturday, the 17th instant, at about 3 P.M., a large native boat (purrow) containing nine persons, (Hindoos) was caught in a "squall" at the upper part of the harbour and speedily filled with water. The men, over whom the sea was breaking heavily, were seen at a distance of about half a mile from the Indian Government turret ship Abyssinia (Percy V. James, R. N., commander), and that vessel's cutter being promptly despatched, succeeded in rescuing *all* the unfortunates who, in an exhausted condition, were clinging to the boat.

THE BANDORA CHILD MURDER CASE.

THIS case did not come on for hearing again yesterday. In consequence of Mr. Jardine's not appearing to deliver over charge to Mr. Coghlan, the latter gentleman could not commence the business of the Tanna Sessions, which had to be again postponed. Mr. Coghlan expects that he will be able to commence tomorrow, and as we understand he has requested Mr. Jardine either to attend at Tanna in person or to send a written authority delivering over charge as soon as possible, it is likely that this expectation will be fulfilled. These repeated delays are the cause of great inconvenience, as the assessors, and a large number of witnesses, &c., engaged in the numerous cases to be tried during the Sessions, are kept in useless attendance on the Court, and prevented from giving their personal superintendence to the work of cultivating their fields which is so necessary at this time of the year. Mr. Jardine has been engaged hearing a Government prosecution at Alibagh, which, after extending over upwards of 70 days, virtually closed last Saturday week. Judgment was to have been delivered, according to announcement, on the following Wednesday, but the day fixed was altered to Saturday last, and again, subsequently, to Monday. We presume the judgment has now been given, and that Mr. Jardine will at last be able to perform the duty of handing over charge of the Tanna Sessions to Mr. Coghlan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah	29 682
Temperature of the Air		83 8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79 4
Dew Point		77 9
Relative humidity of Air		·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=6).		7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)		87·6
Minimum do. do		77·6
General Direction of wind		WSW, SSW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours		531
Fall of Rain		0·11 inches.
Total fall during month		9·23 "
" " " year		9·87 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 19th		1·47 "

A LANCASTER hen has won notoriety by laying an egg which closely resembles a pear in its shape. But this is not as remarkable as if the fowl had laid a pear closely resembling an egg in its shape.

THEODOR THOMAS has discovered that when his orchestra plays a church selection in one key, while the organist accidentally plays it in another, the amount of applause and praise bestowed by the audience is not in any way less enthusiastic.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA is the name of the new remedy which medical men have now unreservedly accepted as the best family medicine, and in favor of which the old terrors of the nursery Senna, Castor Oil, Salts, &c., have been discarded. The drug itself is the bark of the Black Alder tree, and is prepared by us in the form of a Syrup which is without smell and is non-medicinal in taste. To say that the Syrup is free from all the objections which are so often urged against aperients is at once the simple truth and the highest praise which it or any other medicine can receive. We may be wrong, but this Syrup seems to us the perfection of an aperient for patients of any age or either sex. Bottles Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-12.
D. S. KEMP & Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

THE SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PORT TRUSTEES.

J. A. SHEPHERD VS. THE PORT TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY.

THE suit brought by Mr. J. A. Shepherd against the Port Trustees to recover Rs. 20,000 for damages sustained by reason of the publication of two resolutions passed by the defendants derogatory of the plaintiff's character as a mail contractor, &c., was called on again yesterday before Mr. Justice Green at the High Court, Mr. Gill and Mr. C. Turner, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, appeared for the plaintiff. The Advocate General, with Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the defendants.

The cross-examination of Mr. Mathews, Superintendent Steam Factory, Government Dockyard, who was examined on Monday last, occupied the greater part of the day. A native witness was then called, and after him Mr. Martin, an engineer in the employ of the Port Trustees.

Mr. Nicolls, a boiler-maker, H. M. Dockyard, was next examined as to the quality of iron of which the piston rod of the Dromedary was made. In consequence of orders given to him, witness cut a piece of iron off the piston rod, and forged it one inch square and one foot long, and bent it in a horse-shoe shape. This was a very severe test for iron one inch thick. Witness had been a blacksmith and boiler-maker thirty years. He was of opinion that this iron was about the best that could be obtained.

Cross-examined—I have read "Wilson on Steam Engines," and agree with him generally on many points. A person who is not a very good judge of iron would easily be deceived as to the quality. I could break a bar of iron in several pieces, and you would believe that each piece was of a different quality.

William John George, foreman boiler-maker Government Dockyard, said he was present that morning when a piece of iron was cut off the piston rod and made into a horse-shoe shape. That was a severe test of the quality of the iron: it was good iron.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay, and one of the Port Trustees, was present on the 10th February when the resolution was passed. The minutes of proceedings of the meeting of the Harbour and Pilotage Board were read out; and Captain Henry described what had taken place. There was then a general discussion among the Trustees as to the way in which Mr. Shepherd had dealt with the steamer and everything connected with the transaction. Witness understood from what was said that Mr. Shepherd refused to pay the Trustees' claim of Rs. 3,000 or to go to arbitration. The Trustees had no alternative but to accept Mr. Shepherd's offer of Rs. 520; and as they did not wish to go to law, they decided to accept the offer and to intimate to him that they thought it better to avoid further transactions with him. In passing that resolution, they had no intention whatever of injuring Mr. Shepherd. It was simply a matter of business. Witness knew the resolution was to go to Government, but he had no intention of injuring Mr. Shepherd by passing it. The words "if possible" were added by witness at the end of the resolution, because he thought the transactions with Mr. Shepherd would not be stopped. If Mr. Shepherd applied again for business, that resolution would probably be forgotten by the Trustees.

Cross-examined—Witness did not think from the wording of the resolution that Mr. Shepherd was an unfair dealer, or that he was a person to be avoided by the rest of the world. It was a matter of opinion whether he was to be avoided in business transactions. Witness's own opinion was that he was a person to be avoided in such transactions, as he gave them a great deal of trouble. Witness drafted the resolution from the general opinion of the whole meeting. Captain Henry and General Ballard had expressed an opinion that Mr. Shepherd should not be charged the hire of the steamer while she was under repair.

The Judge to Mr. Gill—You have got to make out that this resolution was false to the knowledge of the Trustees, and was malicious.

Mr. Gill said he would come to that point in his reply upon the whole case.

Cross-examination continued—The Trustees did not stick out for the Rs. 3,000. They offered to go to arbitration. Witness thought Government would not feel themselves bound to take any particular notice of the resolution. It might be harmful to Mr. Shepherd, or it might not. There was no voting on the resolution; it was carried unanimously. In adhering to the resolution on the second occasion, witness did not mean to give offence to Mr. Shepherd. When Mr. Shepherd's letter of the 24th February was received, asking the Trustees to withdraw the offensive part of the resolution, the matter had been disposed of and the letter was referred to the Trustees' solicitors. The Trustees passed no resolution upon subsequent letters from Mr. Shepherd's solicitors although Mr. Shepherd stated that a part of the resolution was offensive to him.

Re-examined—At the meeting of the 10th February, witness was aware of the manner in which Mr. Cleveland, the Trustees' solicitor, had advised them.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday the following short causes were disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent:—

TAPIDAS VURJDAS VS. MULLIBAI LUCHMON.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, said this was a suit between landlord and tenant; and that as the translation of the lease was not ready, he had to apply for a postponement till the 27th inst. The defendant, who appeared in person, said one of his witnesses had left Bombay, and he therefore asked for a fortnight. The case was postponed for a fortnight.

DOONGURSEY GOPEJEE VS. HEERJEEBHOY AVDASIR.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Pollock, for the plaintiff, asked for a postponement till the 12th September next and for leave to amend the summons. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the application was granted.

BAEE VALEJEE WIDOW VS. BAEE KESSIR WIDOW.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendant. On Mr. Lang's application, which was consented to, the case was postponed till Thursday on the ground that it was likely to be settled.

BHOYDAS HURRIBHOY VS. GOVERDHUNDAS HURRIBHOY.

Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity (for the Advocate General,) instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, submitted that the case was one for the long causes list, as the defendant was sued as the executor of Munmohundas Goverdhundas. He denied the alleged adjustment, and said it was a fraudulent allegation of adjustment for saving the statute of limitations. After some discussion, the case was transferred to the long causes list, costs to be costs in the cause.

RUTTONBAEE VS. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE PASTAGHIA.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiff, said the suit was brought to recover a legacy under the will of Hormusjee Shapoorjee, of which defendant was the executor. There were assets to pay the legacy. The defendant, who appeared in person, said there were assets to pay the legacy in the hands of Mr. Gamble, who was appointed receiver by the Court. Mr. Starling said Mr Gamble had in his hands the proceeds of the sale of a house. His Lordship gave a decree against defendant as executor for Rs. 1,000, with interest at 6 per cent. from 8th February 1861, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE SOORTEE.

Mr Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the Bank, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Prescot and Winter, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Lang said defendant denied that he was a contributory, or that he signed the memo. or articles of association. The suit was transferred to the long causes list, to be called on after the part heard case.

THE SAME BANK VS. FURDOONJEE COWASJEE MODY.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, for the defendant. The defendant had filed a written statement and had a similar defence as in the last case. The suit was transferred to the long causes list, to come on after the last case.

NAGHINBHOY DAYABHOY VS. NAGSEY KIRPALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Talang, instructed by Messrs Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, applied for a fortnight's postponement, as negotiations were pending for a settlement of the claim. The application was granted.

FRANCIS COOK AND OTHERS VS. ALFRED CHARLES COOK AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Pigot, for the defendant, said one of the defendants was indisposed, and asked that the case stand over for a fortnight. The application was granted.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The undermentioned cases were struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code:—Colaba Press Company vs. Jairam Sewjee. Rajan Jajoo vs. Khoja Heerjee Ramjee. Bhowan Jairaz vs. Hurry Gopal and others. Baba Cazi Caree vs. Nursoo Dhurmsjee and others. Thakursey Dewjee vs. Kessowjee Dewjee. Leslie Crawford vs. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee. Limjee Pestonjee Shroff vs. Eduljee Rustomjee N. Sorabjee Hormusjee vs. Pestonjee Byramjee.

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

A NAVAL ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote will be read with interest:—"1780, Jan. 16, Sir George Rodney engaged the Spanish Admiral Langara off Cape St. Vincent. The action, which continued for two hours after midnight, was well contested, but the victory of the English was complete. Langara's own ship of 80 guns was taken, and three ships of the line besides, while four others were either sunk, blown up, or driven ashore. Langara himself was brought a prisoner into the Bay of Gibraltar, and conducted to lodgings in the town. One day, as it is recorded, the captive Spaniard went out in a boat to visit Admiral Digby, in whose ship was serving one of the young princes, the same who, in after years, became King William the Fourth. When Langara first came on board, he was presented in due form to the English prince; but when the conference between the chiefs had closed, and it was intimated that Langara desired to return, his Royal Highness appeared in the character of midshipman, and standing before the two Admirals as they sat, ordered in the respectful tone becoming an inferior that the boat was ready. The Spaniard, surprised at seeing the son of a monarch acting as a petty officer, immediately exclaimed, 'Well does England deserve her superiority at sea, when the humblest stations in her navy are filled by princes of the blood.'"—[Some doubts (says the *Navy*) having been expressed as to the truth of this story, as relating to Prince William, it was referred to King William himself. In reply, a letter from Sir Herbert Taylor, written by his Majesty's command, and dated the 24th of March, 1835, declares that the anecdote is correctly stated in every respect.]

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Buildings. Captain Henry presided, and the others members present were—Sir Frank Souter, K.·, C. S. I., Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, Lt.-Col Hancock, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTH.

A memorandum was read from Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, stating that the registration of births in Bombay is not so complete as

of the little interest Artillery officers take in each other. Smith walks into the breakfast-room, and seeing Jones, who was with him at the "shop," as the Academy is familiarly termed observes, "Hullo, Jones, how are you? haven't seen you lately. Where have you been?" "Very likely not" is the reply, "for I have been in India for the last two years." It is a subject of much astonishment to Artillery officers at Woolwich, when subtracting Artillery officers to find some of their friends quite ignorant of the very existence of another. Elsewhere, however, is the absurdity of the term regiment more evident than in the Artillery. There a visitor sees 8 companies regularly split up into halves. All the young men keep together the captains and majors form another circle, and the lieutenant-colonels and colonels a third, like the officers in the French army. The fact is that, owing to the various causes alluded to before, there is a great absence of *camaraderie* in the Artillery, and not a little of that sour reticent feeling which is the natural consequence engendered by splitting up into small knots and even units the service.

TROUBLESOME AFFAIRS IN ROUMANIA.

(Examiner.)

The Eastern Question continues to expand its circles. Even like Belgrad, Bukarest has within the last few days witnessed a Ministerial change which points to further complications. Prince Karl, of Roumania, is in a position only varying in degree from that which is the despair of the Servian ruler. What Ristich has been to Milan Obrenovitch, Bratianu is to the Hohenzollern Prince who, since Couza's dethronment, rules over the united Danubian Principalities. In both cases, the result has turned out the same. After a series of wearying moves, Ristich and Bratianu have virtually compelled the reigning Prince to re-adopt them as Ministers—only with this difference, that the leader of the Opposition at Bukarest did not succeed in obtaining that appointment as War Minister, which, for obvious reasons, he coveted with great zeal. He has had to be satisfied, for the nonce, with the post of Minister of Finance. But we should not wonder if fresh attempts were made to instal him in an office from which he might more efficiently promote a policy of action.

In one respect, the situation in Moldo-Wallachia, or Roumania, is very different from that which prevails in Servia. In the latter country, there is a single Assembly, whose aspirations, as regards the Eastern Question are marked with clear precision. At Bukarest, on the other hand, there is a double representation, composed of a Senate and a House of Deputies, which are opposed to each other in their home policy as well as in their views about the practicability of action against Turkey. The House of Deputies, elected by universal suffrage, is the more cautious political body. In the Senate, the Bratianu party have the upper hand; and it is from thence the lever was set in motion which overthrew the late Ministries. First, the Catargiu Cabinet had to resign; whereupon Prince Karl could not but ask the leaders of the Opposition to form a new Government. This they were ready enough to do; but the combination proposed to that effect by Vernescu, who was to assume the Premiership, John Bratianu was designated as War Minister. Now, between Bratianu and Prince Karl, a feud seems of late to have grown up, similar to that which estranges Ristich from the Servian ruler. Prince Karl, therefore, whilst declaring himself ready to accept an Opposition Cabinet, only stipulated that the War Ministry should be under the direction of a military man—"any military man that might be chosen." Bratianu being a civilian, this condition effectually struck him out from that post.

No agreement having been come to between the Prince and the Opposition, General Florescu was called upon to form a Ministry; which he did, appointing not less than three military men to various Cabinet positions. This apparently martial Government had, however, by no means that significance of action which the Bratianu party aim at. So the attacks upon the new Cabinet began with great acrimony from the Senate, whilst the House of Deputies gave a vote of confidence to General Florescu. In order to quicken the understanding of the Prince, Opposition journals advised him to follow the example of Amadeo of Spain—that is, to abdicate of his own free will. The Prince is said to have replied that he would remain at his post, come what will. Then the *Alegatorul Liber*, which is edited in the Bratianu interest, foreshadowed for him the fate of Otho of Greece.

The upshot of all these conflicts has been the appointment of a Vernescu-Bratianu Cabinet, Prince Karl not daring to dissolve the Senate, albeit the House of Deputies had declared for the policy of the Ministers whom he had wished to retain. Now, the question arises as to whether the Roumanian Commons are to be dissolved. It will thus be seen that the internal situation of Moldo-Wallachia is a very complicated one, and that the present Cabinet, with all its tendency towards action, lacks an essential element of strength.

Difficulties do not lessen when we come to the question of nationalities. The Roumans or Moldo-Wallachians claim to be descended from a Roman colony. Indeed, their speech is, in a large measure, derived from Latin, though intermixed with fragments from various other tongues of races that swept through the Danubian countries during the Migrations. But, though far from purely Latin in descent or tongue, the Roumans are at any rate widely apart from the neighbouring Russians, the Slavo-Tatar Bulgars, the Slavonian Serbs, and the Magyars of Hungary, by all of whom they are surrounded.

Estranged from the Magyars, in whose kingdom a portion of the Rouman race is enclosed, the people of Moldo-Wallachia have especially to fear Russia, which covets the Danubian Principalities, and tries to become the inheritor of the Turk. The war of 1853-56 began by a move of the Czar's army upon Moldo-Wallachia. Beaten back, first by the Turks, single-handed, then by the Allies, Russia, after a lapse of twenty years, now endeavours to bring about the erection of a Slav State in the rear of the Roumans, so as to take them between two Slavonian forces This danger, always present to the minds of the more circumspect Moldo-Wallachians, has induced them, for years past, to keep a little closer to the protecting Ottoman power than they might otherwise have wished to do. But the Bratianu party little heed this perilous situation of their country. Hence a fresh element of confusion is now introduced into Eastern affairs.

Those acquainted with the doings of the Republican Propaganda after the overthrow of the Continental revolutions of 1848-49 are aware that the brothers Bratianu belonged, for a while, to the Central European Democratic Committee, of which, Mazzini, Ledru-Rollin, and other popular leaders, formed part. Years afterwards, the brothers Bratianu suddenly changed sides. Entering into relations with the Government of Napoleon III., they, on the overthrow of the usurper Couza, helped to bring about the election of that same Hohenzollern Prince upon whom John Bratianu had, a few days since, to be forced.

As to the national aspirations of these Rouman leaders, a correspondence published at Paris, in 1851, between D. Bratianu and a Hungarian exile, of the name of Iranyi, who is now a member of the Parliament at Pesth, offers perhaps the best clue. In that correspondence, the Hungarians are plainly told that their country must be broken up—one portion to be given to the Servians; the other, as far as the river Theiss, to the Roumans of Moldo-Wallachia. In the opinion of the extreme pan-Rouman propaganda, Hungary and Turkey are to go the same way. Not only the Osmanli, but the Magyars as well, are pronounced to be "barbarous intruders from Asia," who might, without injustice, be driven back into the wilderness from which they came! At this fierce strife of races, the issue of which would land us all in a political impossibility, the northern colossus feels deep satisfaction. These irreconcilable claims of fragments of nationalities only prepare the way for further Muscovite aggrandisement.

Barring a shadowy suzerainty of the Porte, which only in case of need could be converted into a protection as against Russia, the Danubian Principalities have for years been virtually independent. That virtual independence has, however, not been sufficiently made use of by the Rouman statesmen for the advancement of progress at home. The bulk of the population is still sunk in ignorance and superstition. It is in this direction that good work can be done by earnest Liberals, and ought to be done. A more ambitious foreign policy of so small a State will only eat up the resources of the country, and aid in adding to that dire confusion which threatens to swamp the scarcely-regained liberties of the Hungarian nation—a consummation devoutly wished by the pan Slavonian propagandists.

KARL BLIND.

GENTLEMEN.

(Liberal Review.)

What is a Gentleman? The question has been put and answered more than once, yet there remains considerable doubt upon the subject. People are not disposed to accept the verdict of the poet that a gentleman is an individual who never does a mean action and never tells a lie, but conscientiously performs his duty by his neighbour. Nor are they prepared to accede to the contention that a gentleman is a being who comes of a noble stock, and soils not his hands by selling calico by the yard or tea by the pound. Yet if they were asked to define what a gentleman is the majority would, probably, only be able to say that a gentleman is—a gentleman, or in other words an indefinable something. Nevertheless they seem to be able to instinctively point out those whom they consider to be gentlemen. Now, of what sort are the persons how are honoured by their favourable verdict? Well, it is to be feared that the fortunate ones are judged principally by the score of their exteriors and their clothes. A man may be notoriously a hard swearer, a deep drinker, and immoral—he may be known to be utterly wrapped up in himself and to have coarse and vitiated tastes—yet his claims to the title of gentleman are often readily admitted provided that he keeps his face cleaner than he does his conscience, that he has a certain air, and that he modulates his speech in a particular manner. On the other hand, people who are virtuous, well-read, and of temperate habits are placed among the common herd unless they are masters of those little arts which look so simple and are yet so difficult of acquirement. It matters not what garb they have on under which to wear their magnificent apparel with a peculiar grace. Indeed, you may dress two men alike, and when they are sent into promiscuous company one will be set down as a gentleman and the other as something else. Yet neither may commit a positive breach of manners, or do anything exceptionally brilliant in the way of politeness. They are judged upon the principle that a straw suffices to show which way the wind blows. The angles at which they hold their arms, the manner in which they shake hands, the way in which they walk and stand, the method which they adopt of using their pocket-handkerchiefs, and other little things, all tend to form the judgment which is passed upon them. At the same time, it is doubtful whether the judges, unless they are of a strongly analytical way of mind, note in detail the signs upon which the verdicts are formed, the signs, so to speak, being more palpable to the instinct than the understanding. The signs that we have indicated are, of course, supplemented by others. When men talk they are bound to show, to a greater or lesser extent, the stuff of which they are made. Thus, after the two persons in question have relieved themselves of their sentiments, and have joked for a certain time upon the grounds upon which they are judged because some friend has thrown them together at first sight. It will be found that one individual is prone to indulge in loud laughs or awkward silences, while the tone of his conversation will show it not absolutely coarse, and tends to indicate that he possesses somewhat petty disposition. The other, however, though he may be petty and coarse-minded, has the good sense to keep his peculiarities and coarseness to himself, and to assume that he does things on a grand scale and looks at matters in a grand way. Nor will you find him giving utterance to sentiments which, though possibly laudable in themselves, are apt to incur ridicule.

It may be asked how it is that it is easy to make some people, shabbily dressed and not particularly blest by fortune, pass for gentlemen with very little trouble, while apparently more favoured individuals can by no means be made to do so, however much they may be drilled. Is there any difference between the blood and bone of one man and those of another? Certainly the being who has a short, squabby figure, a pug nose, and a coarse, moist skin, is liable to be set down as being of plebian origin. But he need not of necessity be so stigmatised, there being many men who, though thus heavily handicapped, are freely accepted as gentlemen. At the same time, it must be stated that the individual who is slim and gracefully built, and has a straight nose and a bright skin, stands a much better chance of being declared a gentleman than does such a personage as the one whom we have referred to above. This, however, is by the way. The truth appears to be certain that occupations and associations tend to form in people faults of person, manner, and thought, and that these faults become so engrained in the persons whom they afflict that they grow almost intradicable; and are transmitted from generation to generation. Thus the man who has to indulge in much rough labour becomes utterly slouching in his gait, while he who is given to small transactions in barter loses sight of large matters in petty calculations. Besides this, it is to be feared that those whose livelihoods are dependent upon others acquire a truckling demeanour which never leaves them, though it may be set off by a disposition to play the tyrant to those to whom it would simply be a waste of time, in a pecuniary sense, to be subservient. Thus when they leave their shops, offices, and warehouses behind them they carry with them, unconsciously, perhaps, a disposition to pay homage in quarters where it can but be out of place, and excite contempt. Of course, the children who are under their care, are affected by the example which is set them, and thus the taint that we have explained clings to families with what seems singular, but is really perfectly natural tenacity.

From all this it will be seen that the tendency of the age is to dub gentlemen those who display the most taste rather than the best morals and greatest sterling worth. This may be ground for satisfaction or it may not; but there is some comfort in the thought that those whom society is pleased to honour are, after a fashion, the best trained of their species. It may be urged that there in an undue tendency to consider trivialities at the expense of great ones when men are in question; and this is undoubtedly so. But it may be replied that the instinct which induces men to do this is a natural rather than an acquired one. For instance, a costermonger who has no love for aristocracy in the abstract will, in spite of himself, pay much more deference to one whom he recognises as a gentleman than to an individual who, he feels, claims kindred with him. At any rate, a very obvious lesson may be learned from all this, and that lesson is this—those persons who wish in the future to stand well in the eyes of the world must not eschew self-culture while they are in pursuit of wealth.

"VANITY FAIR" ON OUR NEW MORALITY.

"The world is all so changed; so much that seemed vigorous has sunk decrepit; so much that was not is beginning to be!" Thus might the aged philosopher of Chelsea repeat himself did he take up the pen to write of these days of ours. True, there is no tumbling down of thrones impending, no chopping off of heads threatened, no harvest of blood to be gathered in; but the most self-complacent optimist, in those moments of reflection that come to every man, must admit that the present state of our social system is in the highest degree unhealthy. The struggle of rank to hold its own with wealth, of wealth to move in the same grooves as rank; the haste to be rich, no matter how or by what sacrifices; the wild, reckless pursuit of notoriety, whether in politics or Society, or both; the thousands of men and women shrouding wasted opportunities, broken hearts, disappointed ambition under the mask of a smiling face and a seemingly merry tongue—all betray an abnormal and unwholesome condition of things! An age of the most finished and gigantic humbug, of Pharisaical self-glorification and display; each man and woman knows that he or she is playing a part in a universal fraud and outrage upon what is real and true; an age of shallow thoughts, light words and queer behaviour. An age of invention and progress is indeed the cant phrase—bah! all these discoveries and reforms are but to whet artificial appetites and to awaken ignoble aspirations. Talk of the vices and follies of our grandfathers and great-grandfathers!—our they were but commonplace and venial compared to our own. If they drank hard and swore loud and often, if they gambled and alienated broad acres for one night's rattling of the dice, if politically they believed in things as they were, and vindicated their religious fervour by anathematising the Pope, they were always at the right point exhibited that chivalry for which the Anglo-Saxon race had ever been famous. Is it thus now? Who will dare to say that the domestic relations of multitudes of husbands and wives of the upper and middle classes during these last six years have been improving in character? It does not require an unsavoury story to be published in the Divorce Court reports, or the utterances of a judge whose business it is to study the eccentricities and vagaries of married life, to show up in its true light the discreditable alteration that has taken place in the manners and customs of our social existence. Any human being walking about with his eyes open learns that at every step; he sees young married women vying one with another to secure admirers, each proud to have her name associated with some fashionable "vaurien," whose principal recommendation is the number of antecedent conquests he has achieved. The commencement of the flirtation on the one side is often innocent enough, but this is no age of platonics, and your modern young gentleman on his part will have none of them. The surprising part of the whole thing is the calm indifference and placidity that characterises the husbands of today in the treatment of the follies their wives perpetrate under their very noses. If they will only look they may observe some agreeable, good-looking man perpetually in attendance at drums and dances out, at luncheons and dinners at home, assuming a kind of right to the next seat at table, and in a variety of little ways asserting a prerogative altogether out of place in reference to a married woman. They cannot, or will not, see what stares everybody else in the face, and whether it be from idleness or inclination they come to be regarded either as incorrigible fools or scheming knaves who dare not interfere lest their own misdemeanours be flung in their faces as the excuse for conduct which makes their wives notorious and themselves despicable. For the young gentlemen who are walking about in society as the understudies of the eccentricities of Monsieur de Camors, and seeking the reputation of "*grands séducteurs*," none but the foolish women who yield to them have any sympathy; and that lasts but a short time, for they soon learn that "*les femmes qui to nhent n'ont pas de juges plus sévères que leurs complices.*" What the precise principle of justice is that condemns the victim to social death but lets her destroyer go scot-free remains one of those mysteries of our social code that the most accomplished expert must confess himself powerless to unravel; but let us hope that the day is not far distant when those who guide and create the tone of Society will tar and feather those men who pride themselves upon destroying domestic peace and bringing down the faith and happiness of married life to the level of the Haymarket and the Argyle Rooms. As it is, husbands allow things to go on till one fine morning it is too late for interference, and they find themselves the centre of a public scandal, and fertile subjects for conversation in the club morning-rooms. It is all very fine to fall foul of clubs and amusements, and to declare that these are the first steps towards backsliding; a husbands were less selfish, more watchful, and not so frightened of their own misdeeds coming to light, matters would not be as they are. A bastard imitation of the fancied French "mode," "You go your way, I go mine," does not suit either the English temperament or the climate of this island; and those who have experimented in that direction have come to melancholy ends. There is no glory in being the hero or heroine of a leading article in a daily newspaper; no romance about the sacrifice of the roses and of devotion and of unalterable love are petrified in the realisation of "being found out" and pilloried for the edification friends over the breakfast roll and coffee. The man invariably by audacity and nerve survives the scandal; but the woman never unless—and heaven knows then what complications will arise!—her husband takes her to his home again, which, if report speaks truth, has been seriously thought of in these days of ours!

O tempora, O mores!! Would that all the wealth, and the wisdom, and the intellectual greatness of the time could be bartered for a little truth, and virtue, and honour—above all, for a little of the ancient chivalry!

**Under the Northern Lights.* By J. A. MacGahan, Correspondent of the "New York Herald, Author of "Campaigning on the Oxus, and the Fall of Khiva." London: Sampson Low & Co. 1876.

UNDER THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.*

(Saturday Review.)

The officers and crews of the North Polar Expedition have passed the winter in utter sequestration from mankind, beneath the sunless sky that bends over that region of our globe, which only becomes accessible by the yearly discharge of its ice-drift through Smith Sound into Baffin's Bay. They were last heard of at the Carey Isles, near the entrance to Smith Scund, by the finding of letters which Captain Nares on the 28th of July deposited in a cairn of heaped stones upon the summit of a hill in the south-eastern island of that group. It was Captain Allen Young, in his own vessel, the Pandora, who ran up twice on the 18th of August, and on the 10th of September, to call at the Carey Isles, several degrees north of his appointed course, that he might fetch any correspondence left at that *poste restante* by the Alert and Discovery some weeks before. We have to thank the Pandora for the assurance given us by their parting message that the North Polar squadron had so happily evaded the troublesome navigation of Melville Bay towards the close of the season. Bathe proper errand of the Pandora lay in quite another direction; not at all to the north, but rather west by south from Baffin's Bay, which is the common gateway of the Arctic regions in that hemisphere

The ancient problem of geographical speculation and nautical experiment. Concerning the feasibility of a passage by water along the northern coasts of America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, has not ceased to invite the adventurous mind. The geographical question of the existence of a chain of water-basins, gulfs, sounds, straits, or other channels, all the way between the two oceans, has long been settled. But the feat of nautical skill is yet to be performed. It seems to be generally acknowledged that no sailor could have been more competent to try it again last year than Captain Allen Young. He served under Sir Leopold M'Clintock in 1859, when three detached parties, journeying across the ice with sledges, explored the shores of Prince of Wales Island and King William's Island, around the closed southern end of M'Clintock Channel, or Franklin Sound. The obstacle to what is still inappropriately called the North-west Passage has been proved to lie in that piece of water alone. It is simply the accumulation and retention of drift-ice in summer, by the conformation of the mainland opposite those large islands and Victora Land. The ice comes down M'Clintock Channel, which is funnel-shaped; but it is here stopped by the promontory of Boothia Felix from passing off either into Hudson's or Baffin's Bay. Let this one land-locked basin, at the suitable time of the year, be once crossed by a vessel equipped for such navigation, and the remainder of the voyage to Behring's Straits would not be difficult, as it lies through Simpson and Dease Straits and other channels, which are sheltered by Victoria Land from the northern drift of ice. The real difficulty is to get a ship round the southern end of Prince of Wales Island, whether approaching it through Peel Sound or through Bellot Strait, out of Prince Regent Inlet, from the eastward side. Captain Allen Young, indeed, should know more than any other man of the coast-line of Prince of Wales Island. He intends to try again this year, having been stopped last year by the ice, which covered all the width of Peel Sound to the La Roquette Isles, near the outlet of Bellot Strait. We shall be pleased to hear of his ultimate success.

These voyages have been undertaken at Captain Young's private cost, but he accepted the pecuniary aid of two mariners towards the late expedition. One was Lady Franklin, who cherished a hope of the finding of some memorials of her lost husband where the surviv s of the Erebus and Terror shipwrecked company must have perished in 1848. The other contributor was Mr. James Gordon Bennett, in whose service one travelling reporter met Dr. Livingstone on the shore of Lake Tanganyika, while another joined the Russian army at the capture of Khiva. Arctic scenery, and Arctic adventure in general, if not exactly the North-west Passage and the fate of Sir John Franklin, had become once more a topic of interesting newspaper discussion. As Mr. Stanley had once more plunged into Equatorial Africa, it was Mr. MacGahan who had to embark in the Pandora for voyage to Peel Sound, and possibly that way to the Pacific Ocean. The *Daily Telegraph*, by an arrangement similar to that made in the case of Mr. Stanley's present African mission, shared with the *New York Herald* the current publication of Mr. MacGhan's letters. They are collected in the volume with which we have now to deal, and of which, from a literary point of view, there is not much more to be said. It is augmented by several chapters made up of tolerably pertinent information extracted from other books. These describe the migratory life of the Innuits or Eskimos, apart from their scanty settlements in Greenland, with their traditions of romance and mythology preserved by Dr. Rink. There is also some account of M'Clintock's efforts, and those of his lieutenants, Hobson and Allen Young, who were in search of the traces of Franklin sixteen or seventeen years ago. These matters need not here d tain us further than to offer one or two remarks.

It seems, after all, not unreasonable, since we know that there were a hundred men under Captain Crozier's command in April 1848 marching towards the mouth of the Great Fish River, to presume that they must somewhere deposited the final records of that unlucky expedition before the last man of them died on their dreadful journey. The probability of their having made such careful provision for the safety of those documents is rather greater from the fact of the Eskimo people being found in possession of a variety of trivial relics which our countrymen may have taken about their persons to the last. It is true that Lieutenant Hobson in 1859, after finding the latest written account of them at Point victory, and the two skeletons further along that shore lying in a stranded boat, with the other traces of their desperate condition and its end, looked in vain for the customary monument of a deposit, a conspicuous heap of stones; M'Clintock himself also went across Simpson Strait, and examined Montresl Island, near the month of Great Fish River, as well as the mainland coat and that of King William's Island, without seeing the cairn that might have been expected to mark a spot chosen for leaving the papers which we should have read with mournful satisfaction. But still there is a chance of their discovery as there is much more than a mere chance of their existence; and the widow of Sir John Franklin was therefore justified in the hope, which she has not lived to realize, that something beyond the bare fact and date of his death, June 11, 1847, may yet be ascertained. It is doubtful, however, with a view to the interests of geographical science, whether the complete records of Franklin's expedition, sent out above thirty years ago, would prove of any great value at the present time. The enterprise of the North-west Passage, in which Captain Young perseveres with so much determination, has rather become a simple problem of dodging the ice-drifts, as we have explained, in sailing through waters now comparatively well known. It is an exploit of bold and adroit navigation, which may be worthy of ambition on the part of a seaman who loves the unprofession, and of which all Englishmen would feel in some degree proud. But it can hardly be said that the cause of science imperatively demands its speedy performance. From that point of view, one would think, it seems more desirable for our explo-ing ships to approach as near as may be to the North Pole. The incidental knowledge, too, which may be gained by the Polar Expedition concerning the ocean currents and the ice drifts that so much affect the temperature of our Atlantic shores is likely to be of great practical utility. On the other hand, few persons would now dream of visiting the North-west Passage as a commercial route, though it was originally designed for access to the fabulous wealth of the Indies. Nor is there any temptation to colonize those vacant provinces of the British Empire in which not even the Eskimo can make a dwelling-place, and which the Arctic explorer visits scarcely once in ten years.

But where the conductors of popular journalism lead the way it is conceivable that the metropolitan caterers of excursion trips by contract may at some future time attempt a new field of operations. The successors to Messrs Cook and Gaze will perhaps be enabled to issue return tickets from London, available within the season, ice permitting, for a summer voyage to the scene of Sir John Franklin's disasters, there and back, or even though Behring's Straits and round Alaska, to get home by San Francisco. Steam has almost rendered it possible to traverse the lesser of those distances and return to London between July and October, but for the obvious risk of being caught by the ice. The Pandora, which left Portsmouth on June 27th, was opposed in her outward voyage across the Atlantic by violent contrary winds; but twenty days would in ordinary circumstances be enough to Disco, the whalers' port of Baffin's Bay, and ten days more should bring the steamer, with a fresh supply of coal from Kadluet, well into Lancaster Sound. It is there, after proceeding further west through Barrow Strait to Peel Sound, or after turning directly south by Prince Regent Inlet, that the vessel incurs a danger of being prevented by the ice from getting out again two or three weeks later. The Pandora herself, in the first week of September, returning through Barrow Strait, had some difficulty with the ice blockade off Cape Reonell, the promontory of North Somerset, fronting Wellington Channel to the north. In Prince Regent Inlet, east of North Somerset, there is not so much fear of obstruction as in Peel Sound on its western side; but the only way from the bottom of Prince Regent Inlet to the westward is through Bellot Strait, which divides North Somerset from the Boothia mainland. Whether Bellot Strait or Peel Sound be the most difficult passage to get into Franklin Sound is a question not yet positively decided. Each has been stopped up at the particular times when a passage has been sought; but a future attempt either way is perhaps destined to be successful. It cannot, however, be denied, with the present means and appliances, in the Arctic sailing season of every year, but only in the most favourable years; for the expedients of boring and cutting a way through packed ice are limited to a thin crust of it, and a short distance to be traversed. When the Pandora, on the last day of August, having run down Peel Sound to La Roquette Isle, within sight of the mouth of Bellot Strait, encountered a field of consolidatated ice-floes, from five to thirty feet thick, which extended fifty miles and filled the whole space from shore to shore, nothing more could be done. After waiting three days for the chance of an opening by some change of wind, Captain Young resolved to turn back, and he was but just in time to escape being shut in at the upper or north end of Peel Sound. This should be a warning to the mere summer excursionists of the future, who might else be tempted by advertisements of the wondrous enjoyments of an Arctic voyage.

The better part of those enjoyments, to judge from Mr. McGahan's report of them, can be obtained without going further than the Greenland coasts of Baffin's Bay. Icebergs of exquisite hues and fantastic variety of forms, assuming different aspects from hour to hour by the magical power of transformation which there is in the low sunlight and softened atmosphere of a Northern summer day, are constantly met with in the grand vestibule of the Arctic seas. The land presents to view a broken line of high rugged mountains, rising abruptly out of the water, above three thousand feet, to their sharp peaks and pinnacles behind which lies the measureless expanse of an elevated glacier, stretching far away with a continual upward slope into the unknown interior of Greenland. That vast country, in size a continent, and belonging neither to Europe nor to America, but itself a distinct section of the earth's surface, lies hidden under a massive plate of ice which fills up its deepest valleys to a height not much below its mountain tops. It is in the condition even now through which our own and other European countries have passed in former geological epochs, being continually planed down and hewn or filed into shape, by the sliding and grinding or cutting action of the glaciers as they slowly descend to the ocean. The iceberg is well known to be merely a broken-off fragment of mountain glacier, formed probably in some elevated recess of the Alpine region far inland by the congealed snows and rains of many years. It is often found to contain pools of fresh water, an acceptable supply to the crews of passing ships. Mr. MacGahan has an eye for the beauty of these superb works of nature, and feels an intelligent interest, though his scientific studies are not very profound, in the mighty processes of which such tokens may be seen where he went last year. He makes himself still more at home with the merry and hospitable settlers of the Greenland shore. They were visited by the Pandora's company at Ivigtut, a station for the mines of kryolite worked by a Danish Company; at the little seaport town or hamlet of Lievely, in Godhavn, the harbour of Disco Island; and at Uyssrussuk, in the Waigat Strait, near the place where coal is got without any price but the labour of digging it from the face of a cliff above the sea beach. The Eskimo people in these simple villages with whom are a very few Danes or half-bred persons employed in Government office or in mercantile business, seem to be kindly and gentle race. But Mr. MacGahan and his comrades, of whom Lieutenant Pirn, R.N., and the Dutch naval lieutenant, nicknamed Van Tromp, are most frequently mentioned, saw those friendly Eskimo people, at a favourable time. The men were all gone away seal-hunting, so that the frolicsome women and girls, being left to amuse themselves and to entertain their English or foreign visitors as they pleased, were in a very agreeable mood of innocent freedom. The dress of an Eskimo fashionable young lady, consisting of a short jacket, a pair of seal-skin knee-breeches, pretty red leather boots with tops of white linen, and some trimmings of fur, with the hair in a top-knot on the crown of her head, would have a certain piquancy of effect at a fancy ball in Europe. Mr. DeWilde, the artist of the Pandora expedition, has lent the aid of his pencil to Mr. MacGahan in representing some of those queer native figures with whom the officers and sailors joined in a feast and dance to beguile their short delay in the port of Disco. These parts of the narrative contain an admixture of humorous anecdote and banter which may perhaps be appreciated more readily by Mr. MacGahan's travelling companions than by readers of his book not personally acquainted with "Tromp" or any of the party. One person on board is so described that we should have been pleased to have made his acquaintance when he was to be met walking in Fleet Streets, as Mr. De Wilde has drawn him, with his umbrella held for the sake of dignity over his honest old head. This person is "Eskimo Joe,' the brave and faithful servant of Captain Hall's Polaris expedition, by whose unselfish labours, after the death of Captain Hall, some of that party were fed and sheltered and kept alive through a whole winter. It appears, from what Mr. MacGahan says, that Joe has been very ungratefully and unfairly treated. He really seems to be one of those good fellows, simple heroes of a despised tribe, whose example has now and then proved a capacity for the virtues of true manhood in every race of mankind. As Joe and his wife Hannah are now residing at New York, it is to be hoped that Mr. MacGahan's testimony on his behalf may serve to win some kind of modest provision for his old age.

Clara Louise Kellogg tells untruths. She says she wouldn't marry the best man in America. It is a joke, however. She knows we've been married a number of years.—*Rochester Democrat.*

During the session of a country court in the interior, a witness was asked if he was not a husbandman, when he coolly replied amidst the laughter of the court: "No, sir, I've not married."

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